

Euplectus raffrayi n. sp. (fig. 5) ♂.—Brown, impunctate, pubescence coarse, sparse, form resembling *E. linearis*. Length 2.0 mm.

Head with the occiput convex, finely carinate, tempora arcuate, convergent, longer than the eye; frontal margin depressed, fovea three times farther apart than from the eye, grooves straight, convergent. Antennæ unusually long, longer than the head and prothorax, loosely jointed. Prothorax wider than the head, as wide as long, lateral edge minutely serrulate; disc with a medial, fusiform groove extended to the angulated transverse groove connecting the lateral foveæ; the base with five ample, semi-circular impressions. Elytra as long as wide, shoulder width almost as wide as the prothorax; disc with a few traces of coarse impressions, the base tripunctate and trilineate, the sutural line slightly arcuate beyond the middle; second line one-quarter length, the third one-eighth. Abdominal dorsals subequal, but rather slightly increasing in length, without any basal impressions or carinæ; ventrals 2, 3, 4, with a shallow medial impression, 3d in the apical third with a transverse carina across the impression; 5th, the posterior margin, depressed; 6th, the base depressed; the 7th, or, according to Casey's etymological experiment, analoge to "vertexal" the podexal segment is lozenge-shaped, not carinate and almost surrounded by the 6th.

California. This is the largest species known.

Among the Mexican species there are four *Eupsenius* which may possibly occur inside of our limits. They are:

E. politus Reitter, St. Thomas, 12 mm. long, unicolorous yellowish red, occiput sulcate, front arcuately porrected, bearing two punctures (fig. 6).

E. mexicanus Raffray, 1.3 mm. long, dark red, elytra brighter, front perpendicularly declive, above with a shallow transverse impression (fig. 7).

E. nitidus Raffray, Mexico, 1.4 mm. long, front obliquely declive, before the antennal line with a wide shallow impression and faint foveal sulcus (fig. 8).

E. gibbicollis Raffray, Mexico, 1.55 mm. Dark red, elytra brighter, vertex quadrate, trapezous, front declive, depressed between the antennæ. Pronotum swollen along the median line (fig. 9).

Ctenisis æquinoctialis, Amazon. Fig. 10, antenna.

Ctenisis dispar, Mexico. Fig. 11, antenna.

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THE AMERICAN GENERA OF SAPROMYZINÆ.

By S. W. WILLISTON.

In the examination recently of a considerable material in this family, I have discovered all of the known American genera, all of which, save perhaps *Griphoncurea*, occur in North America. As I shall not have the opportunity for some time of preparing the results of my studies for publication, I herewith offer the fol-

lowing synopsis of the genera, in the hopes that it may be of service to others.

Sapromyzinæ.—Small species, seldom more than seven millimeters in length. Head as broad or a little broader than the thorax; front with one or two bristles on each side in front of those at the vertex. Antennæ usually short and porrect; sometimes the third joint elongated. Face without vibrissæ. Abdomen short-ovate. Legs never elongate; auxiliary vein of the wings present; cross-veins never approximated; basal cells small, but complete.

- 1.—All the tibiæ with a preapical bristle; ovipositor flattened, horny; bristles of the front never reaching below the middle 2.
All the tibiæ, or at least the front and middle pairs, with a preapical bristle; bristles of the front descending below the middle; ovipositor not horny 3.
- 2.—Metallic black species, front narrow **Lonchæa.**
Yellow, or yellowish species; front broad **Pallopæra.**
- 3.—Arista thickened and with short, dense plumosity **Pachycerina.**
Arista slender, base, pubescent or plumose 4.
- 4.—Face very broad, in profile strongly convex below **Physogenua.**
Face receding, flattened, or gently arched 5.
- 5.—First posterior cell much narrowed in the margin **Griphoneura.**
First posterior cell not or but slightly narrowed in the margin 6.
- 6.—Shining black species; third joint of antennæ more or less elongate.

Lauxania.

More or less yellow species, at least the thorax not shining black; third joint of the antennæ not more than three times as long as wide **Sapromyza.**

Sapromyza longipennis, *S. lupulina*, *S. vulgaris* and *S. com-pedita*, occur on the Pacific coast, at least all but the first, which I have seen from Kansas. *S. vulgaris* I have also taken from the West Indies. It is identical with *S. ocellaris* Towns., and, notwithstanding the abdominal bands, is doubtfully distinct from *S. cincta* from Texas and Porto Rico (Roeder). *S. macula* Loew seems to be the same as *S. octopuncta* from the West Indies and South America. *S. plagosa* Giglio-Tos, from Mexico, is the same as *S. geminata* Wied., which I have from Brazil. *Pallopæra jucunda* Loew, from Sitkha, occurs also in Washington and California. *Sapromyza urina* Giglio-Tos, from Mexico, seems identical with *Physogenua ferruginea* Schiner, which I have from Brazil. In any event, it is a *Physogenua* and not a *Sapromyza*. *Pachycerina verticalis* Loew apparently extends over the greater part of the United States. I have seen it from Florida, Connecticut and Kansas.